

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

All business or news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 124

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—HEAVY DUTY, WITH NEW FEATURES. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and 116 Street—THE TEMPEST. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREST—SOAP FAIR MAN. ROTH'S THEATRE, 234 Broadway—THE BERBERQUE EXTRAORDINAIRE OF THE FORTY THIEVES. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE BERBERQUE EXTRAORDINAIRE OF THE FORTY THIEVES. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street—A GRAND DECEIT. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 113 Street—CASTLE. WAVERLEY THEATRE, 120 Broadway—ELIZA HOLEY'S BERBERQUE EXTRAORDINAIRE OF THE FORTY THIEVES. WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Twenty-third Street and Broadway—Afternoon and evening performances. MRS. F. B. COMWAT'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—JEROME. THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway—COMEDY SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES—PASTO. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway—ENTHUSIASTIC ENTERTAINMENTS—THREE STINGS TO ONE BOW. TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery—COMEDY OF ERRORS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street—BISLEY'S JAPANESE TRUPEE. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE BILL POSTER'S DREAM. MEXICAN EXHIBITION PALACE, No. 765 Broadway—CHRISTIAN MATTHEY AND CHIEF, &c. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 513 Broadway—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, May 4, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classification.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers. BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated May 3. A meeting, managed by members of the Tory party, was held in St. James' Hall, London, last night, to protest against Mr. Gladstone's scheme of disestablishing the Irish Church. The consideration of amendments to the Irish Church bill was resumed in Parliament yesterday. The clause concerning the Right of Common was so amended as to include compensation for ministers of all congregations.

A public meeting endorsing the recent speech of the Mayor of Cork was held on Saturday night in Cork.

Mr. Edward de Stoeckel, the Russian Minister to the United States, has been recalled.

Cuba.

Despatches dated Havana, April 30, contain advices from Nuevitas to the 26th. The Cuban Congress was in session at Siboney, a village about eight leagues from Puerto Principe. General Céspedes presided, and thirty members were present, representing all parts of the island. Resolutions declaring freedom from Spain and annexation to the United States the ends to be attained by the war were passed unanimously. Quesada was chosen Generalissimo. A determined spirit was evinced by the members and they appeared to have a strong hope of success. Several of the Revolutionary Junta have been arrested in the Puerto Principe district. The insurgents have appeared in Ciego de Avila and the surrounding country.

The insurgent government, it is reported from Washington, have negotiations in progress for the purchase of the Peruvian monitors now at St. Thomas.

The Legislature.

The following are the more important bills which passed the Senate yesterday:—To organize the Brooklyn Fire Department; to incorporate the Hancock Gas Company; also numerous claim bills. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Town Bonding bill and appointed a committee of conference. The bill relating to the fees of the Sheriff of New York was amended, providing that the fees shall not in any case exceed five hundred dollars, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading. The bill amending the State Excise law was taken up, and after refusing to amend by striking out the section exempting the Metropolitan District, the bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 6. Mr. Morgan offered a concurrent resolution, which was tabled under the rule—the Legislature adjourned on Friday, the 7th inst. The bill amending the charter of the New York Underground Railway was taken up and considered, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly the bill providing for the construction of a central elevated railway in Broadway and the bill to amend the registry law were ordered to a third reading. The bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court was lost by a vote of 13 to 73. Twenty-three bills were passed, including bills to punish fraud in canvassing and counting votes at elections, providing for the transfer of certain State arsenals and armories, enlarging the State Board of Charities, and to suppress lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets.

Miscellaneous.

General Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, on the Platte river, writes to Lieutenant General Sheridan that the peace negotiations with the Sioux have proved an entire failure.

A riot occurred in Brownsville, Tenn., on Sunday night, in which one white man and two negroes were killed. There were no politics mixed up in the affair, apparently.

A boy of fifteen, named Frank Cheney, shot himself dead in North Andover, Mass., yesterday, because his father had required him to apologize to his school teacher for truancy.

A writ of habeas corpus has been issued in the case of Thomas Drew, of Boston, who is in jail for refusing to testify before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Liquor License law expired in Boston on Saturday, and all liquor dealers in the city were directed to close their saloons. None of them complied, however, but in the evening they held a public meeting, wherein they resolved not to resist the law as a body, but to organize a new political party on anti-temperance principles. One dealer was so excited over the order to close up that he went crazy and hung himself.

A cargo of wheat, 31,699 bushels, was made up at St. Louis, Mo., for the Grain Association of New

York. This grain will be shipped to New Orleans and delivered in New York at lower rates than wheat forwarded by any other route.

Rear Admiral Cray reports to the Navy Department the destruction of many Indian villages and settlements, salmon fisheries, canoes and forts in Alaska; by the United States steamer Saginaw in retaliation for the murder of one or two soldiers.

The City.

There not being a quorum of Assistant Aldermen present yesterday afternoon the President declared the Board adjourned till Thursday next. In the Board of Excise yesterday a communication was received from Thomas C. Acton announcing his regret at severing the official relations he had sustained with the Board. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable answer.

The spirit photograph case was brought to a close yesterday. After listening to nearly five hours summing up of opposing counsel Justice Bowdler dismissed the complaint. A bevy of women, strong in the spiritualistic faith, giving Munsier congratulatory shakes of the hand, was the closing act of the drama.

A detective who had charge of the house of Kindt, on State street, Brooklyn, one of the parties charged with the robbery of Wheeler's watch case manufactory, accidentally displaced some woodwork on Friday and discovered a hiding place in which was secreted three nuggets of gold, sixteen gold watch cases and two gold seal rings, the whole property being worth \$5,000. Kindt on hearing of this discovery confessed to the crime.

One of the Merchants' Union Express Company's delivery wagons, containing numerous money packages and an iron safe with \$25,000 to \$30,000 in it, was standing at the corner of Broadway and Pearl street yesterday, in charge of a lad of eighteen, the driver being in a store delivering packages, when three men leaped into it, seized the lad, held him down to the floor and drove away at a slashing gait. A truckman named Byer, saw it all, and jumping in front, caught the horses and stopped the robbery. The thieves broke away, and two of them mingled in the Broadway crowd and escaped, but the third was captured.

"The Guild of the Holy Cross," a high church Episcopal society, was organized at Christ church in Fifth avenue yesterday, with intensely ritualistic services, the forms and observances being nearly the same as those which characterize the Church of Rome.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship Germania, Captain Kier, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth, Eng., Cherbourg and Hamburg. The mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The Inman line steamship City of Manchester, Captain Delatour, will leave pier 45 North river at twelve M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails and passengers.

The steamship Denmark, Captain Cato, of the National line, will leave pier 47 North river at twelve M. to-morrow (Wednesday) for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The new steamship Idaho, Captain Cutzing, of Williams & Gorton's line, will sail from pier 46 North river at two P. M. to-morrow, 5th inst., for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The steamship Fah-Keo, Captain Steele, will leave pier 13 North river at three P. M. to-day for Bermuda.

The stock market yesterday was heavy and dull, except for Fort Wayne and the Lake Shore stocks.

Gold was excited, advancing from 135 to 139 1/2, and closing finally at 139 1/4. With a supply of 2,500 head on sale, and a moderately active inquiry, the market for beef cattle was quite steady, extra steers selling at 16 1/2c, a 17c, prime at 15c, a 16 1/2c, fair to good at 14 1/2c, a 15c, and inferior to ordinary at 12c, a 13c. The average quality of the offerings was fair. Milch cows were dull and heavy for common, but steady for good. We quote: Prime and extra \$30 a \$25 each, fair to good, \$25 a \$20, and inferior to common \$15 a \$20. Veal calves were dull and heavy at 11c, a 12c; for prime and extra, \$12c, a 10c; for common, to good and fair, 9c, a 10c. Sheep were in fair request at quite steady prices, the offerings being moderate. We quote: Shearers—Extra, 5c, a 5 1/2c; prime, 7 1/2c, a 7 1/2c; common, 6c, a 7c; inferior, 5c, a 5 1/2c. Unshorn—Prime and extra, \$10, a 9c; common to good, 7 1/2c, a 6c, and inferior, 6 1/2c, a 7c. Swine were quiet, at 9 1/2c, a 10c, for fair to prime and 9 1/2c, a 9 1/2c, for common, with fair arrivals.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

J. Lothrop Motley, United States Minister to England, and Adam Badaun, Assistant Secretary of Legation; Count D'Arsonot, Secretary of the Belgian Legation; Rustev Bey and Mr. Wyatt, of the Turkish Legation; Congressman Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, and George Villiers, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Mr. Clara Louise Kellogg; Archer Chesny and Charles F. Wood, of Boston; Francis A. Fisher, of Rutland, Vt., are at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge Thorne of New York; Gideon J. Tucker, of Paris; Colonel C. B. Butler, of Luzerne, and W. W. Freeman, of North Adams, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Captain D. W. Storrer, of Benazet; Major J. Pitney, of Saratoga, and L. D. Binkertown, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General H. K. Adams, of Canada; Congressman B. F. Hopkins, of Wisconsin; G. D. Coleman, of Lebanon; Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira, and W. L. Scott, of Erie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. Hunt, W. L. Dexter and P. L. Everett, of Boston, and R. Rieman, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

Dr. C. W. Brink, United States Consul to Mexico; F. C. Cuy and A. McKee, of Washington; L. K. Clark, of Canada; W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo; James Crisshank, of Glasgow, Scotland; M. M. Price, Consul to Marselles, and F. Watkins, of England, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

Major L. B. Scott, for Montreal; I. W. Powell, for Chicago; F. A. Alberger, for Buffalo; Dr. Palmer, for Philadelphia, and L. S. Huntington, for Montreal.

General Sherman was in this city yesterday, and visited a few friends. He made his headquarters at the Astor House. He left for Washington last night.

RENDS IN PARIS AND IN NEW YORK.—One of our Paris correspondents mentions, in a letter which we published yesterday, the fact that the exorbitant prices for rent occasioned by the "Hausmannizing" of the French capital and by the immense influx of foreign visitors during the great Exposition are at length beginning to diminish. So many edifices have been erected, says our correspondent, so many palatial houses built, that Paris landlords are lowering their charges for fifth and sixth story flats. No less than nine thousand locations have remained vacant since last year on account of their exorbitant pretensions and grotesque prices for rent. The number of lodgings which still remain vacant in New York since the fatal 1st of May is relatively as large, and we are glad to learn that New York landlords are beginning to follow the example of Paris landlords. Not even the extraordinary annual increase of our city population can justify the prices for rent which certain landlords seem disposed to exact.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The bill authorizing the organization of a paid fire department, controlled by commissioners, in the city of Brooklyn has passed both branches of the State Legislature, and requires only the signature of the Governor to be of legal force. The excellent working of the system in New York rendered the merits of the Brooklyn firemen, particularly those of the Eastern District, of a not very enviable character—it may be by contrast. The Brooklyn force can be rendered just as efficient as our own by a general weeding out, discipline and a well-regulated command.

President Grant and the Republican Party.

We publish to-day some very curious extracts from prominent republican organs in the West and East, together with a few comments from democratic papers. It will be seen that the Chicago Tribune, speaking for its Western faction of republicans, declares war, open and unmistakable, against General Grant, and that while some of the small fry Western papers attempt to put in disclaimers in favor of Grant they cannot stand against the torrent, and are likely to be swept away in the revolutionary whirlpool set in motion by the Tribune. Moreover, it will be observed that a powerful New England republican organ, the Boston Daily Advertiser, takes up the movement inaugurated by its Western republican colleague and pushes it forward with the energy and ingenuity which usually distinguish the manoeuvres of politicians from its section. Influential republican organs in this city like the Evening Post, as well as others in different places, have taken up the hue and cry against the President, and if voice and volume could be given to their utterances they would be heard proclaiming aloud, after the manner of the revolutionists of the Old World, "Down with Grant! Long live the Senatorial oligarchy!" It is, furthermore, a significant fact that both the Eastern and Western journals above mentioned are the organs of prominent Senators, and no doubt the articles they publish against General Grant are inspired by themselves—those in the West by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, and those in the East by Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts. In addition to these facts we have the startling assurance of a zealous republican paper in Kentucky—the Lexington Statesman—that nominations made by General Grant have been surreptitiously and craftily tampered with after they left the hands of the Executive, and that after undergoing Senatorial or some other manipulation have come forth with features so transformed as to be entirely unrecognizable by the power that created them.

Now, what is the tendency of all these things? What will be the result of these revolutionary proceedings on the part of the radical republicans? We will say that we cannot conceal our apprehensions that they portend the most serious consequences to the country unless, by a speedy effort, General Grant rises to the exigencies of the occasion and realizes the magnitude of the issues involved. It is not the consideration of the distribution of a few paltry offices that impels these revolutionists in and out of the Senate to attempt to break down General Grant's administration. They know that the President is not all to blame for the disturbance that has been created among republican politicians and their greedy followers by the appointments he has made or recommended. The republicans passed the Tenure of Office bill, which shackled his power in selecting the right men for the right places. They refused to repeal that offensive measure, and therefore they are justly held responsible for whatever injudicious appointments may have been made. We have seen where his nominations have been ignored and others substituted; and no doubt the curbs are to be raised upon instances of corruption that will shock the moral sense of our people from one end of the country to the other.

The fact has become patent that the republican party is the most corrupt that ever cursed our land. During the war its leaders fell upon the national treasury and the public credit like so many ravenous wolves. Their jobs and robberies in the way of army contracts, in the sale of rotten old hulks for transports, in the building of new war vessels that proved shells or abortions, and in everything connected with supplies, including provisions, clothing, forage, hospital stores, and so on to the end of the catalogue, for the use of the army and navy, were enough to appal any other people than the American. These depraved and hungry leaders, with appetites for the spoils of office still lingering in their insatiable maws, have now fastened upon the Senate of the United States, and, with an avariciousness that spurs all compromise, reason and control, demand that no appointment shall be made without their having a finger in the selection. In the homely phrase of a Western Senator, they are persistently "dingdonging" every member of that body; and it is mortifying to acknowledge, they have in that body friends and confidants as corrupt as themselves, who are ready and are employed to do their bidding in making Indian treaties, allowing enormous grants of land for private purposes and engaging in other scandalous practices, besides encouraging fraudulent appointments to office. These Senators seem to think that they have a life tenure to their seats. The eighteen year old settlers are as fresh and blooming when the subject of spoils comes up as when they made their maiden speeches. They want to control everything, and with their outside millionaire backers they manage to do so. They treat Grant as if he were a renegade, and they would let the government go to ruin rather than have their schemes of personal aggrandizement or their objects of a purely political character thwarted. They would let our diplomatic system go to wreck rather than not have foreign ministers of their own choosing. They would let our finances go to the dogs rather than have them controlled by any others than those of their own set. They are always grasping for more, and when there is no more to grasp they would create public offices and public plunder jobs for the benefit of those interested in their gigantic Senatorial jobbing rings. Their pleas of retrenchment and reform are all fol-de-rol. What they save to the government in a year by the removal of hundreds of office-holders would not cover the public robberies they sanction in the way of land grants and subsidies to private corporations in a single session. General Grant, unfortunately, seems to let them have their own way. This should not be. He should take hold of the helm with an iron hand, and give them, in a political sense, those hearty blows and ceaseless knocks which brought Vicksburg to his feet. If his Cabinet does not please him, let him change it at once and keep on changing it—not in obedience to the dictation of Western or Eastern revolutionary republican papers, but in compliance with his own best judgment and his own conscientious will—until he is satisfied and the machinery of the government again works smoothly.

thereby, if there remain any virtue in the Senate, the truly honorable there will cling to him and, in smashing up the corrupt old republican party, erect a bulwark around his administration against which the blasts of radicalism will beat in vain. The people expect this of him, and the tone of the press opposed to him has given him an excuse not only to talk, but to act.

A Cuban Congress—Annexation to the United States the Declared Object of the Revolution.

While the Spanish authorities in Havana are loudly assuring the world that the Cuban insurrection is very nearly extinguished, and that sixty days more will see the end of the revolution, we are startled with a telegram—suppressed in Havana, but sent to us via Key West—announcing that the Cuban Congress has assembled at Siboney under the Presidency of General Cespedes, and calmly declared the objects of the revolution and its confidence in the success of the cause. Freedom and annexation to the United States are the unanimous vote of the assembled patriots. General Quesada is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and the most determined spirit animated the members of the assembly.

This is an announcement that will ring through America and Europe. It will be remembered that months ago these Cuban patriots decreed the liberation of the slaves in the island as being a logical sequence and part of their effort for their own freedom; and now comes the unhesitating proclamation of their confidence in the great republic and their aim to be admitted to its union and defence. It is a novel and bold principle of civil war, and will complicate the position of our people and our government very much. Whatever view the administration may take of the contest now going on in Cuba, it cannot reject such a frank avowal of confidence in its wisdom and integrity; for to do so would be a demerit to its own character and self-respect. That this bold step will awaken a still greater sympathy among our people in behalf of the patriot cause in Cuba no man can doubt. What attitude Spain will or can take in this strange juncture can be merely a matter of conjecture. She has not yet proclaimed war as existing in her American colonial possessions, though her officers made the mistake of assuming to exercise rights on the sea peculiar to a state of war, from which they have naturally been compelled to recede.

Spain may demand of our government a disavowal of sympathy with the revolution in Cuba, but to do so she will subject herself to the dilemma of either receiving the rebuff of a refusal or of admitting a disavowal which neither she nor the world can believe. Yet if she does not do so she will permit the tacit acceptance by our government and people of the aim of the revolution to exercise its full force in the contest and its natural influence in the diplomacy of cabinets. The interposition of other European cabinets in the diplomatic discussion, which the Spanish journals have frequently intimated as likely to be brought about, would only complicate the question still more. The step taken by the Cubans elevates their domestic affairs to the full dignity of an American question, and European meddling can only intensify its character and consolidate its influence. As a step in diplomacy, therefore, and in the arts of government, the action of the Cuban Congress is a very shrewd one, and shows a skill and proficiency which does them high honor as beginners.

Our Relations with England.

The Alabama claims question appears to be assuming an importance which it should have assumed long since. It is only the sad political condition in which the "reconstruction" radicals have kept us that has prevented our settling this English affair. In the correspondence between Mr. Sumner and our correspondent, published yesterday, Mr. Sumner justly says:—"We have defined our position now, and there will be no yielding. We ask nothing but what is fair, and our people mean to have justice at last."

We do not apprehend that war will result from the attitude we have assumed; but the result, on the contrary, will be a closer and better understanding between the two nations. Such men as Reverly Johnson only help to bury the real issue under mountains of roast beef, plum pudding, "af and af" and champagne. The action of the United States Senate was necessary to sweep away the debris and get at the question. We made clear work of it, and with a smooth floor before us we are ready to open a lively commercial canon with John Bull, or, as he has the largest family of sea ships on the ocean, we will launch a few Alabamas and commence conning, if that be required. But English good sense and love of fair play will no doubt settle all this war flurry to our entire satisfaction. We are now exactly where we thoroughly understand each other, and that is the first broad step towards a settlement.

FLORIDA SPORTS.—Alligator racing. No alligator over four feet long is admitted on the track. The Jacksonville Union thinks the sport will become popular, provided the alligator tamers are not eaten up by their crusty pets.

NEW SCRIPTURAL READING.—"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a blow for"—our representative to Brazil. A Western paper thinks that this appointment disposes of Carlisle's latest hope. He'd Met with many a breeze before. But never such a blow.

STENOGRAPH.—Michigan democratic journals quoting the editorials in such radical organs as the Detroit Advertiser.

BOREMANISM.—The Wheeling Register suggests this term as illustrative of the European plan upon which the organ of Senator Boreman, the Intelligencer, is conducted—he calls for what he wants and pays for what he gets. Some journals conducted on this principle frequently give more than is wanted.

VALLANTHOUGH indignantly denies that he defested the nomination of Chase and overthrew the democratic party at the last Presidential election. We suppose we shall next have a discussion as to whether Brutus killed Caesar or whether Caesar died of cramps in the Senate House. Both subjects are about equally ancient.

President Grant and His Cabinet.

It is evident that the men composing the President's Cabinet are ill-suited to their positions. None of them take hold of the great questions appertaining to their departments in a manner that indicates grasp of mind and originality in execution. We speak of these things for the benefit of the President himself. He requires men around him who have sufficient brains to administer the laws in all except extraordinary cases, which may require consultation and close executive attention. General Grant has made a mistake in supposing that civil government can be directed by military forms. The civil power is the reverse of the military. The former proceeds from the people to the centre—the mass governs and directs through its mouthpiece, the President; the military power is the centre, creating all action and shaping everything. It is with the military idea predominant and in keeping with his education and habits that General Grant came into office. The Cabinet was selected under this principle, and not having been accustomed or fitted to work in such a direction they already show signs of ineptitude. The Secretary of the Treasury finds the financial problem too ponderous for the keeper of a country store or for solution in accordance with the old European book theories. He finds it impossible to run the American treasure box on European wheels.

The letter from Washington, which we publish elsewhere to-day, says truly that "Mr. Borie was called from the most complete retirement," much to the astonishment of himself as well as the country. Admiral Porter is to-day virtually filling the office of Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of State, worse than all the rest, is as un-American as it is possible for an officer to be. His tame foreign policy is in ill-keeping with the bold attitude of the people and the Senate. The country does not expect him to think for it, but simply to watch its temper and obey its mandates. When he fails in this he ceases to be the representative of the United States in the position where the President has unfortunately placed him. We are little disposed to have a Secretary amuse the people with ideas of a bold policy on any foreign question while he has a private and opposite understanding with the Power to which it relates. This is too much in the track of the last eight years.

We speak of the necessity of remodelling the Cabinet that President Grant may have around him good working men, who live with the times and understand the animating forces of our political existence. We know that the President enjoys himself in looking upon his fast horses rather than in the analysis of abstruse governmental questions. This and good assistants will enable him to last out his term of office. General Grant is a man of very solid sense, and will readily see the necessity for able Cabinet brains, not only for the reasons we have indicated, but for those which he himself gave in his inaugural address.

The Poor Overworked Women.

A Western exchange feelingly asserts that an "overworked woman is always a sad sight, and a great deal than an overworked man, because she is so much more fertile in capacities of suffering than a man. She has so many varieties of headache, sometimes as if Jael were driving the nail which killed Sisera into her temples, sometimes a tightening around the brow, as if her capband were Luke's iron crown; and then her neuralgias and backaches and her fits of depression and many more trials linked to her fine and noble structure entitle her to pity when she is placed in conditions which develop her nervous tendencies." How much better would it be for the strong-minded of the sex who are hissing around club houses, in public hotels and other public places about woman's right to vote and to run the mangle machine generally, to take note of the poor overworked woman and endeavor to alleviate their sufferings by kind and tender ministrations of love. As to the question of woman's right to vote, it really does not make much difference whether she does or not, considering the way elections have gone in this country for the last few years.

THE DAYTON (OHIO) LEDGER avers that "what the democratic party wants are brains and pluck." Here's a chance for vendors of calves' brains and sheep's pluck.

THE RISE IN GOLD.—The gold gamblers are in ecstasy. After a rather long and monotonous siege the "bulls" are again successful, causing a rise yesterday of over one per cent. The heavy imports this year—the total being nearly one hundred and ten millions against exports of less than sixty millions—afford the "bulls" a great vantage ground in conducting their side of the campaign. The uneasiness produced in England by the mail reports of the Senatorial speeches on the Alabama claims question led to a decline in our bonds. Hence the "bears" are anxious, because the foreign demand for our securities, which induced a fall in gold, is likely to halt until more is seen of the future of the dispute.

THE DETROIT POST states that Chicago journals naturally dislike exposures of journalistic corruption. The Chicagoans are continually mixed up with such a variety of corruptions and vices that it is not astonishing if pure journalism should be included in the category.

A WESTERN paper thinks that when General Grant congratulated Sprague on his escape from the danger which had been threatening him the hero of Appomattox perpetrated a joke equal to any uttered by the lamented Lincoln.

SECRETARY BORIE has been ordering commanders of United States vessels in the Asiatic seas to prepare to receive and accommodate the scientific parties selected by Congress to take observations of the eclipse of the sun in August next from some point in Alaska or Siberia. Had he not better be looking after an eclipse nearer home?

TAKING TO WATER IN HIS OLD AGE.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph states that Thurlow Wood has presented the Baptist church in Aiken, S. C., with a handsome communion service. This venerable lobbyist has been for so many years immersed in politics and private jobs that it was scarcely to be supposed that he would ever endure the Baptist rite of immersion and take to water at last.

The National Debt and Taxation.

The Treasury Department and its agents and organs are making a great flourish over the reduction of the national debt of six millions the last month, and the friends of Mr. Boutwell are making the most of the fact in his favor. Doubtless this is a gratifying exhibit to the country, as far as it goes, and particularly when we look at the past extravagance and increasing indebtedness of the government. We only hope that the next month and the month after, and all along in the future, we may have similar flattering statements. But let us not deceive ourselves. Let us look squarely at our financial situation and ask what prospect there is before us. One month's statement will not give reliable data as to the condition of the finances, because the revenue income or expenditures may, from special causes, be extraordinary or unusually small for that short period. We must take a longer period—the average of several months or a year—to ascertain whether the debt is diminishing or increasing. Nor has Mr. Boutwell been in the Treasury Department long enough to produce any perceptible effect upon the debt. Whatever result has been produced the last month must be attributed to causes over which he had little or no control. The country has yet to learn if he has the ability to reduce the debt by a skillful management of the finances independent of the legislation of Congress and through his own official acts. It has yet to learn if he has the statesmanship to devise and lay before Congress such a system of finance as we need.

But, to go back to the debt statement, we find that the national indebtedness has been increased during the last year—that is, from May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1869—nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars, and during the last two years over eight millions. To get an idea of the reckless extravagance and miserable financial management of the government it must be understood that the debt has been thus augmenting long after the war closed and war expenses ceased, and at a time when the revenues brought in four to five hundred millions a year—at a time, in fact, when the people have been taxed enormously and to the utmost limit of forbearance. If the debt has increased so with such a stupendous income, what are we to expect, unless there be a radical change in the management of the Treasury, when the income is much less? But the actual weight or burden of the debt has been augmented much more than the figures represent, through the transformation of that portion of the debt which bore no interest and that bearing currency interest into the debt bearing gold interest. Through Mr. McCulloch's mismanagement and wretched financial policy the annual burden has been increased probably not less than twenty millions—that is, the people have to pay twenty millions a year more taxes than they need have paid had there been a capable Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary arranges the figures so as to make it appear that the fifty-six millions of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad are separate from the debt; but that is not so. These form a part of the debt as much as the five-twenties, and, no doubt, if ever paid will have to be paid by the government.

Nor do the enormous revenues of the government show by a long way the amount of taxation; for the Treasury has been defrauded through the whiskey ring and other rings and dishonest officials a hundred millions a year. Of course the amount of these frauds come out of the honest taxpayers. The government must supply the vast sum thus stolen, and the people have to make it good. Then our expensive, cumbersome and complicated revenue system requires an army of office-holders to carry it on. They eat up a large amount of what is collected. Now everything is taxed—everything we eat, drink, wear, use or look upon. We are the worst taxed people in the world, and with less results to show for it. In England a large revenue is raised, but it is not as burdensome as ours, nor by any means as costly to collect. The revenue should be raised chiefly from a few articles of luxury in general use. As much could be obtained in this way as by our present abominable system of taxing everything. The cost of collection to the government would be far less, three-fourths at least of the present army of office-holders could be dispensed with, there would be little temptation, comparatively, to corruption, and the whole revenue machinery would be much easier watched and controlled by the Treasury Department. Can Mr. Boutwell comprehend these much-needed reforms? Can he devise a system of revenue more simple and effective, by which the people will be relieved of their numerous and burdensome taxes, and by which, at the same time, the debt would be steadily diminished? If he can he is just the man for Secretary of the Treasury; if not, the President should search the country through till he finds such a one. The subject of our national finances is the most important one, and of all the Cabinet officers the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be a statesman of the highest capacity.

"A LITTLE MORE CUPID."—The Boston Post asserts that there is evidence that Massachusetts children go to school drunk on cider. Is that so, or is it only "a little more gilder for Miss Dinah" that prompts the accusation?

New York Postal City Delivery.

Now that our new Postmaster has got fairly into his place we would call his attention to the necessity of instituting an inquiry into the practice of our free delivery system. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the late incumbent to induce our citizens, and particularly our merchants, to adapt themselves to the new plan, there is a very general belief in the public mind that free delivery of letters means frequent delay of letters. The experience of our merchants is that under the old-fashioned box system they could get the main bulk of their correspondence by nine o'clock in the morning, but with the free delivery plan it comes straggling to them at all hours of the day, though the mails do not reach the city in any such straggling order.

We know that the argument is that the city free delivery must be made self-supporting before there will be funds to increase its efficiency. But to us it is equally evident that our citizens, and particularly our merchants, cannot be induced voluntarily to abandon the old plan if the new one does not work satisfactorily.